

The Washington Times

FIVE SECTIONS

Fair today and tomorrow.

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By Frank A. Munsey.

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CHAIRMAN HALE HURLS SARCASM AT NAVAL BILL

Maine Senator Makes Long Attack Upon the Administration.

WAR SPIRIT GROWING

Says It Is Abroad in the Country—Puzzled by Demand for More Marines.

The Administration's foreign and naval policies were sharply criticized in the Senate late yesterday afternoon by Senator Hale, chairman of the committee on Naval Affairs. The members of his party first sat abashed, while the minority side of the chamber was in smiles.

The keen satire, veiled under charming simplicity of manner and expression, finally seemed to prove a balm for the spirits of the tired Senators, for before the colloquy between Mr. Hale and Mr. Gorman, the minority leader, had progressed far both sides of the chamber were in laughter.

Senator Hale charged that a war spirit was abroad in the United States; that this Government was copying after Great Britain in her war policy, and that expenditure for battleships was the utmost extravagance.

His criticism was brought about through Mr. Gorman's inquiry why certain increases over the House naval bill were deemed necessary. He noted an increase of a million and a half of dollars, for cruisers and colliers, already contracted for, and an increase in the Marine Corps force.

More Marines.

He said he could understand the desire for the construction of warships, as that was a matter of years, but he was unable to discover why the Marine Corps should be put upon a war footing.

Mr. Hale, in replying, declared that the Marine Corps was being called upon in every conceivable way, and that many emergencies that were arising. If trouble arose in foreign countries, he said, marines were immediately demanded.

If an obscure or defenseless government abused or oppressed citizens of this mighty republic, the first demand, he said, was for the landing of marines. He pointed to trouble over a year ago in Serbia, as an instance. There, he declared, "a half crazy consul got into some trouble." He didn't know, he said, whether the consul received all the punishment he deserved or not, but he did know that he notified the State Department that the honor of this country was at stake. He declared that after a close inspection of the maps to enable the Government to ascertain just where the consulate was situated, a warship was hurriedly dispatched to his aid. "And the marines were landed, of course," he remarked. "And this in a country that had been brow-beaten by every government of Europe."

Senator Hale touched upon Panama in the explanation that was being keenly enjoyed by the Democratic Senators. "It was the same there," he announced. "Marines were placed in charge of that republic, and they did their work well. Now, if the army had been landed there would have been two armies there, and there would have been war."

He further declared that if revolutions broke out in sister republics this Government, of course, wished to keep in touch with affairs, and marines would be hurried to the scene and landed without delay.

No Guardianship.

The Senator from Maine thought that the United States Government was verging upon English customs. "If this is so," he remarked, "we, of course, will require all of this war paraphernalia."

Mr. Gorman protested against what he declared to be a policy of guardianship exercised toward neighboring republics, and he declared that he did not approve of this Government taking possession of their customs houses.

"That is another reason," replied Mr. Hale, "why an increase in the Marine Corps is necessary." He agreed with Mr. Gorman that the spirit of war was pervading the American people. He characterized it as a "war craze," but he expressed a belief that the people would soon become restored to their normal condition. He said he was opposed to the construction of battleships, but that he had been overruled in this matter by the other body and by his own committee.

Gorman Surprised.

Mr. Gorman explained that he did not question the loyalty of the marines, but he was surprised that the Senate should find it necessary to increase a bill from another body where any measure under the sun could get through if the person in control and the influences covering so desired.

Mr. Hale further explained that the increase of over one million dollars was necessary to complete scout cruisers and colliers already ordered.

The measure went over until Monday, at which time the Marine Corps paragraph and that relating to the construction of two battleships will be taken up. Mr. Hale announced that he would demand a night session if it was found necessary.

To Florida, Aiken, and Augusta

Via Southern Rwy. in through Pullman drawing room sleepers. Southern's Palm Limited 6:55 p. m. week day. Other elegant trains 10:51 a. m. and 9:50 p. m. daily.

ANTI-RAILROAD CANDIDATES WIN IN WINDY CITY

Democrats Come Out for Municipal Ownership in Chicago.

HARRISON FACTION LEADS

Gets All Offices Except That of Mayoralty—Anson Named for City Clerk.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—For mayor, Edward F. Dunne; for treasurer, Fred W. Blockie; for city attorney, William B. Moak; for city clerk, Adrian C. Anson.

The above ticket was named unanimously this afternoon by the Democratic city convention upon an out-and-out immediate municipal ownership platform, which will admit of no misconception or permit of sidestepping by traction people, should the Democratic ticket be successful in the coming campaign.

The labor of the Mayor Harrison faction, whose attitude has been a matter of some doubt for several days past, was confined to securing the nomination of Commissioner of Public Works Blockie for treasurer, "Cap" Anson, the well-known baseball veteran, for city clerk, and Mr. Moak for city attorney.

Having thus demonstrated its power, the Harrison faction released into a passive state and joined in the acclaim for Judge Dunne and harmony, not interfering with the platform.

The Dunne people early tried the name of former Governor Traeger for treasurer, but found themselves so overwhelmingly in the minority that the name was quickly withdrawn.

The candidate for city attorney, William B. Moak, is also a protégé of the city hall forces, so that while the leadership of the local Democracy has passed for the time being into the hands of Judge Dunne, the convention which accomplished this was really dominated by the Harrison men.

After his nomination Judge Dunne addressed the convention at length. His address furnished the text of the Democratic immediate municipal ownership campaign.

COMMISSION WANTS SEA LEVEL CANAL

Will Cost One Hundred Millions More.

FIFTEEN YEARS TO COMPLETE

Engineering Difficulties Obviated—Report Made to Secretary Taft—Can Control the Chagres.

The Isthmian Canal Commission has recommended to the Secretary of War that the Panama Canal be made a sea level waterway.

The difference in cost is estimated at \$100,000,000, and the additional time for completing the work placed at five years or fifteen years in all.

Advantages Set Forth.

The report among other things says: "The permanency, stability, practicability, and general advantage of a sea level canal over a lock canal is deemed sufficient to overcome the great difference in cost, and in the time necessary for construction."

The investigation of this subject had been left to a subcommittee of the commissioners consisting of Messrs. Parsons, Burr, and Davis. This special committee recommended a sea-level canal. The full commission after a careful investigation joins in the recommendation.

Secretary Taft Has Report.

This report was yesterday made to Secretary Taft. It is expected it will be made public tomorrow.

The engineering difficulty in the way of a sea level canal was found to be the matter of disposing of the waters of the Chagres river, which at certain seasons of the year became torrential.

An investigation discloses, in the minds of the commission, that the construction of a dam at Gamboa will sufficiently handle these waters so as to prevent the overflow that puzzled the French engineers and caused Congress to decide in favor of a lock canal.

FORMER BANK PRESIDENT AND CASHIER IS ARRESTED

SIDNEY, Ohio, Feb. 25.—John H. Wagner, president of the defunct German-American Bank, which failed last August, with liabilities of about \$800,000, was arrested today, charged with embezzlement.

Frank D. Deed, cashier, was arrested at Toledo last night on the same charge and brought to Sidney today. When arraigned before Mayor Moore, both pleaded not guilty. Deed was fixed at \$2,000. When the bank failed, a shortage of \$240,000 was found, it is alleged, which is as yet unaccounted for.

The men are charged in the affidavit with embezzling funds to the amount of \$100,000.

KANSANS PUSHING STANDARD OIL TO A "SHOW DOWN"

Purpose to Enforce Terms of Anti-Trust Law.

A REFINERY AT TOPEKA

The Oklahoma House Passes the McBride-Logan Measure.

CHANUTE, Kan., Feb. 25.—"We are going to have a show down with the Standard Oil Company on this thing," said W. L. Connelly, member of the independent advisory board, today.

Connelly says the Kansas oil producers are against the Standard and sub-companies.

"The Standard might as well find it out now as later," continued Connelly. "I can't tell when or where the prosecutions will begin, but the people can rest assured they will begin and must be carried through to a finish."

The Farrell anti-trust law provides, as penalties for violation, forfeiture of charter or a fine not less than \$500 a day for every day violations continue, and \$500 to \$1,000 and imprisonment of from one to six months for any stockholder, director, officer, agent, representative or consignee of the offending corporation.

Moving in Topeka.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 25.—The State refinery law will be put into operation immediately.

Governor Hoch met Warden Jewett, of the penitentiary, and the State treasurer in conference today. Plans were made for beginning work on the refinery. Warden Jewett is required to file a bond of \$100,000 with the governor. He will do this Monday.

Action in Oklahoma.

GUTHRIE, Okla., Feb. 25.—The Oklahoma house today, by a unanimous vote, adopted the McBride-Logan anti-trust bill, which will allow Oklahoma retailers to handle the product of the Kansas oil refinery without unfair competition from the Standard Oil Company.

SALARY INCREASE NOW OR NEVER

Mr. Roosevelt Will Not Benefit by Later Action.

DEMOCRATS NOT OPPOSED

Bill to Give President \$100,000 a Year Has Been Allowed to Sink From Sight.

Will the President's salary be increased by Congress at this session? It is not there can be no legislation to it and which will benefit President Roosevelt.

Representative Aiken, of South Carolina, raised this question at the White House yesterday, and expressed the opinion that there would be no opposition on the Democratic side of the House to the passage of the Maynard bill, which provides that the salary of the President shall be \$100,000 a year.

The Presidential salary bill appears to have been overlooked. Representative Maynard has been using all his efforts to bring an appropriation from the House for the Jamestown Exposition bill, and has failed to push his bill increasing the President's salary.

"There is no question but that this bill should pass," said Representative Aiken. "It is a just one for the salary of the President should be commensurate with the demands of his position as the head of the United States Government. If anything is to be done it should be done promptly, that President Roosevelt may get the benefit of it."

"If it is allowed to go over until next session the increase of salary cannot become operative until after another Presidential election."

MUST RETURN TO TEXAS TO STAND HIS TRIAL

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—Judge Chetlain today refused to free Charles F. Taylor, indicted with Mrs. Alice Webb Duke by the grand jury of Nacogoches county, Texas, on charges of obtaining \$3,000 under false pretenses.

Taylor's attorney contended that four of five counts in the indictment were faulty.

The decision means that Taylor will have to face trial in Texas, and he will start back tonight.

NEW DIAMOND FIELD FOUND IN RHODESIA

LONDON, Feb. 25.—A diamond field has been discovered in the neighborhood of Gweilo, southern Rhodesia.

This is the first time that diamonds have been found in Rhodesia, and it was not supposed that they existed there.

MINISTER FROM JAPAN



KOGORO TAKAHIRA.

Issues a Statement Relative to Peace Prospects Between His Government and That of the Czar.

NO OFFER OF PEACE CAME FROM MIKADO

Minister Takahira Declares Outline of Negotiations to End War Did Not, and Could Not, Emanate From Japan.

M. Takahira, the Japanese minister, issued a statement last night defining what he declares to be the attitude of his government toward the recent talk in diplomatic circles here of peace proposals, looking toward the settlement of the war in the Far East.

While announcing that Japan has not given expression to the desire for peace in a carefully prepared statement he carefully abstains from the declaration that peace negotiations are not in progress.

The impression in official circles here is that the announcement in this matter by the President on behalf of Russia, and that in response Minister Takahira outlined the attitude of his government.

The Minister's Statement.

Minister Takahira's statement, given out last night, as follows:

"On matters of great importance and delicacy it is my opinion that as a rule it is much easier to obtain inaccurate information regarding the actual situation, and therefore it is not unusual that the public is misled more or less. Moreover, it has been clearly understood from the outset that Japan has not been fighting for the sake of fighting, but that she was forced to war for the sake of a principle.

"As the result has been so far in favor of Japan, and she has been so far victorious in every battle on land or sea, it seems to have created a general impression that Japan can make overtures without so much inconvenience as would be otherwise; that it must be Japan which is in a position to take the initiative in ending the war.

No Overtures From Japan.

"Consequently this impression appears to have created rumors that Japan gave expression to the desire for peace.

"But there is not a bit of truth in the rumor. You can deny it on my authority and without reservation.

"You will readily understand whether Japan can make such overtures or not if you will pay a little attention to the actual circumstances as known to everybody. While it is true that Japan has been favored with success of arms so far, it is equally true that it has made no apparent effect upon Russia, and that she has been constantly declaring through her representative that she will fight until the end or until she wins one or more decisive battles.

"We think it but natural for such a large country as Russia with such enormous strength of men and such extraordinary amount of resources, to think of a final success of the war with us. We have therefore prepared to fight as long as necessary, and it was only some weeks ago that the imperial diet voted for the war budget for the coming fiscal year—from April 1905 to March 1906—and every necessary measure to conduct the war for another year.

"Under the circumstances you can safely say that although Japan is ready for peace on such reasonable terms as to insure lasting peace, as has always been the case, she knows she cannot make it with a nation which is not in the same frame of mind. It is unreasonable to expect us to make any suggestion in that direction; even more, to formulate the terms of peace which are in a great measure to depend upon the progress of the war.

Jiu-Jitsu Illustration.

"Suppose you and I make a quarrel, although there is no likelihood of such an unfortunate occurrence, and I succeed in throwing you on the floor once or twice by means of jiu-jitsu in spite of your vigor of youth and also your superior condition, and you are so much offended that you want to avenge yourself, do you think that I can make overtures to come to good terms of friendship? No, decidedly not.

"In the same way if Japan proposes peace at the present juncture it is more than certain that she cannot get it but by a great sacrifice of the advantageous position which she has gained at an enormous cost of life and treasury. Therefore, the peace talk of some days ago, you can surely believe, was not created in Japan, but somewhere outside of my country."

Russians Claim Victory

On Their Right Flank

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 25.—Several reports have been received from the Russian forces in Manchuria which indicate that the accounts published in London and Paris to the effect that the Russian forces have again been defeated, south of Mukden are unfounded, and that the fighting there, while at first apparently adverse to the Russian cause, eventually resulted in a Russian victory.

According to General Sakharoff, the Japanese attacked in force the Russian positions along the right flank, their objective being Berseneff Hill, which was shelled with heavy siege artillery for several hours before being charged by a Japanese infantry division supported by several squadrons of cavalry. As the Japanese forces were greatly superior to the Russian, the commander of the latter forces ordered his men to withdraw in good order, which they did, inflicting very great loss on the Japanese before the Russian position, which was of but little strategic importance, was finally evacuated.

After the Japanese secured the position they were driven out again by a Russian bayonet charge, which was one of the most brilliant of the war. The Russians were, however, compelled to give way in turn before a general Japanese attack, in which practically an entire division charged the Russian front with fixed bayonets. The Japanese later made an attack in force on the Russian position at Yantshilin Hill, but were repulsed with loss.

Peasants Now Starving In Portions of Russia

LONDON, Feb. 25.—According to dispatches from the interior of the Czar's empire, the recrudescence of strike sentiment among the working classes is actuated by a far different matter than that which stirred up the original movement.

The previous strike, which at first sight appeared to be an economic affair, turned out to be a political movement. The present movement seems more the blind efforts of those goaded on by despair, who are hoping against hope that some event will transpire which will enable them to better their condition.

Peasants Are Starving.

One dispatch received from Lithuania says the peasants there are starving; their only means of sustenance being partially rotted potatoes and husks. In many families even the potatoes are missing. From other localities come reports of the existence of a like state of affairs.

The workmen are without any means of support, what little they were earning before the previous strike having been cut in many points, while the necessary debts incurred during their idleness have left them with a burden which is greater than they can bear.

When, as has been pointed out in these dispatches before, it is considered that the Russian peasant is a fatalist, and feels that nothing worse than he is enduring can come to pass, it will be readily seen that these strikes are bound to occur and recur at most frequent intervals, until some alleviation of the conditions of destitution is obtained.

The same fact makes the present strike all the more pregnant with danger, inasmuch as the strikers are fighting, not for political freedom, but for existence itself.

WILLIAM S. EARL DEAD:
HEAD OF COLLAR FIRM

TROY, N. Y., Feb. 25.—William S. Earl, the veteran head of the collar firm of Earl & Wilson, died at 4 o'clock this morning.

VICTORY FOR GEORGETOWN

Local Athletes Defeat Princeton in Relay Race at Annual Indoor Meet in Convention Hall.

CORNELL BEATS COLUMBIA IN A STIRRING STRUGGLE

Eaton Victorious in Invitation Sprint--Class Event Taken by 1905--Central High Won. Whole Affair a Big Success.

Georgetown defeated Princeton in the banner event of the seventh annual indoor athletic carnival of the Georgetown Athletic Association at Convention Hall.

While there were features and good races galore on the program which spread over three hours, it was really the relay race between the Blue and Gray and the Orange and Black which was the paramount event of the evening and capped the climax of one of the most successful meets in Georgetown's annals.

LARGE CROWD CHEERS VISITORS.

When the event was called all of the two thousand odd spectators arose and made the auditorium ring with the cheers of their favorites, and as the representatives of the respective universities tore around the track the cheers were deafening.

Sullivan was Georgetown's first runner, while opposed to him was Runyon, the Princeton freshman crack. With the crack of the gun the Blue and Gray runner jumped away ahead of his opponent and was first to reach the bank. Around the track they tore, with the Georgetown man leading by five yards. This advantage he maintained and passed to McGittigan.

Mac Ran Well.

The football captain was fully equal to the occasion, and although it is his first season in spiked shoes he held the advantage over Comstock, and when he tipped Captain McCarthy the Blue and Gray was still leading by five yards. Away went the Georgetown leader, while behind him came tearing Connors, the Princetonian, of whom so much was expected.

In the first lap McCarthy held his lead, but in the final burst of speed he opened up about three yards more, and when Mulligan took the touch he electrified the crowd by his beautiful sprinting abilities. Although he was opposed to Nuelle, the pick of the Princetonians, he gradually increased his margin until, when he breasted the tape a winner, he was fully twenty yards in the van of the Tiger.

Cornell Won.

After the Princeton-Georgetown event the Cornell-Columbia relay, which was won by the Ithacans, was the most exciting. From the pop of the gun to the time Rogers crossed the finish line the race was close. At the start Gould, who led off for the Ithacans, led the Columbia man by a couple of yards, and Cornell maintained the difference through the first and second laps, but in the third relay McGittigan, the famous Columbia quarterback, caught and passed Carpenter. At the finish the rivals were practically abreast. In the final relief Vonnegut was a little too good for Knakal, and succeeded in opening up five yards on the Gothamite, which he held right up to the tape and was declared a winner.

Meet Big Success.

The meet itself was a big success considering the handicap which the management had to overcome and reflected the greatest credit upon Manager W. H. Graham, Assistant Manager Brennan and a large corps of assistants who did all in their power to give the university a creditable outing. Two hundred and eighty-five entries were received and these represented sixteen colleges and universities and twenty-eight schools, besides a number of clubs and other organizations.

Besides the relay races an even dozen events were decided with three hand-some cups to go to the athletes who got first, second or third in any of the events. In the relay races each member of a winning four was awarded an individual trophy.

First Event of Evening.

The first event was the 50-yard novice. After nine preliminary heats eighteen men toed the starter's mark for the semi-finals. From these, five men—Sherlock, Maryland Athletic Club; Doyle, Georgetown; Jeffs, Georgetown; "Preps," and Kemper and Parnham, of the Central High School—were chosen for the finals. It was a pretty race from start to finish. Sherlock won in 5:00.45.

Difficult to Decide.

The novice was followed by the fifty-yard invitation, the finals of which were qualified for by four men. The race, one of the prettiest of the evening, was discussed for considerable time by the judges before a decision was made. To some it seemed that Eaton, of Amherst, had won. Others declared Dick Dear, formerly of the Central High School, but now of the University of Pennsylvania, had won. Eaton was finally declared the winner, with Dear second. Time 35.5-5.

An event, the result of which could not be judged until the tape had finally been broken, was the relay race between the freshmen from Georgetown and the George Washington University. It was for eight laps, each man running two laps. George Washington took the lead at the start, increasing it until the fifth lap. Here Georgetown

took the lead, but lost it almost immediately, and Fleming, of George Washington, started with a lead of one yard. The pace was too strong, and although he tried hard, he was passed by his rival, losing the race by about five feet. Time, 2:53.3-5.

High Jump Won by Scholl.

The high jump was held to one side of the running alleys, without interfering with the other events. Eighteen men were entered. Scholl, of the Maryland Athletic Club, won easily, with the bar 5 feet 8 1/2 inches high. He cleared the distance easily, and could, if necessary, have done several inches higher.

Carroll Institute Wins Relay.

Another pretty event was the relay between Carroll Institute and the Baltimore and Ohio Athletic Club, of Baltimore. Carroll Institute went to the front early in the race, which was for eight laps. The Baltimore and Ohio men began to creep up in the fourth lap, however, and might have won when Berzow, who had caught and passed his opponent, fell and lost almost half a lap. Although painfully injured by the fall, he arose and continued, but without result. Too much ground had been lost, and the local institution won in 3:51.

The team from the University of Maryland was at the eleventh hour substituted in the place of the Maryland Athletic Club, in the relay scheduled to be held by the latter institution and St. John's College, Annapolis. At no time during the eight laps could the result be forecast. In the first lap, Matthews, of the Maryland, fell and lost fully thirty yards. The distance was made up by the next man, and from then on it was nip and tuck. The Maryland runner finished in the lead, but his team was disqualified and the race was awarded to St. John's on a foul.

Handicap Shot Put.

Thirteen men were entered in the handicap shot put. Although putting from scratch boys of the University of Pennsylvania won, his best put being 41 feet 4 1/2 inches. O'Gorman, with a handicap of 6 feet, was second, with 41 feet 4 inches, and Cooling, of Western Maryland, was third, with 40 feet 3 1/2 inches. His handicap was 6 feet 3 inches.

440-Yard Open Handicap.

Thirty-two men started in the 440 open handicap. So crowded was the track that the scratch men had but little opportunity to forge to the front. J. F. Hunt, of Hopkins, with a handicap of twenty yards, won in 27 seconds. He won easily, looking back at his nearest competitor, Herring, of the local Y. M. C. A.

One Mile Run Goes to Shepard.

Much interest was displayed in the mile run, contested in by men from Princeton, several small colleges, and the local high schools. The race, from the start, was for second place, Shepard, of the Brown Preparatory School, took the lead and held it throughout. His team mates tried hard to overcome the lead thus afforded their rivals, but were unsuccessful, Tome winning in 2:44.4-5.

A race particularly interesting to Georgetown was the Georgetown inter-class relay. Each coterie of students had its favorite, whom they cheered and urged onward. The race was hotly contested and was won by the class of 1905 in 2:50.

That the athletes of Central High School are not to be despoiled on the track was shown in the race between that institution and the Baltimore City College. Central took the lead in the first lap and held it throughout. Only once in the fifth lap was the Baltimore institution really dangerous, and when Central crossed the line in the eighth lap, a winner by five yards, the air rang with Central cheers. Time, 2:46.3-5.

The half mile was rather a slow affair

(Continued on Eighth Page.)